Generally fair: northwesterly winds.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

VOL. LX.-NO. 249.

THE DUKE OF TORK SAID TO HAVE LOVED AN OFFICER'S DAUGHTER.

The Report Mustened the Announcement o His Betrothal to Princess May-Nationalists will Not Consent to Exempt Ulater from the Provisions of Home Rule-Queen Victoria will Make Her Last Appearance at a Great Public Function This Week-The Belgian Public Demand Still Further Reforms - Norway's Crists Reaches an Acute Stage-As Appeal to Arms Seems Probable-Spread of the Cigarette Habit Among Young Women - A New Comie Opera by Barrie and Doyle at the Savoy.

LONDON, May 6.-It is a pity that the ancuncement of the betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May could not have been made under happier circumstances. It appeared to be forced by the false report which ot into print on the previous day to the effect that the young Prince had been secretly married to the daughter of an English officer at Maita. There have been indications, if the court gessip counts for anything, that the Prince has long had a most sincere admiration for this charming daughter of one of the Queen's defenders. It is amrmed that the Prince of Wales felt it necessary to interfere in order to prevent this attachment becoming so strong as to disappoint the match-making desires of the royal family and the whole na-This episode threatens to speil the royal romance, for there has been universal popular delight over the rare coincidence that a marriage most desirable for reasons of state appeared to be also a genuine love match.

Another shadow is thrown over the felicitous occasion by busy rumors regarding the recent relations existing between the Prince and Princess of Wales. When the Mediterranean trip of the Prince of Wales's family was first projected it was announced that the Prince ould be of the party. The Princess and the children finally went without him. The Duke of York has returned, but the Princess continues to linger in Greece and other southern resorts, and nothing is yet made known about her plans for the season. It is to be regretted that goes ip has dragged in the name of a lady well known in society as the cause of the alleged estrangement between the Prince and Princess. The rumors will probably soon be set at rest by the announcement of the immediate return of the Princess and her daughters to join in the festivities attending the Duke of York's betrothal. That those festivities, culminating in a magnificent midsummer wedding, will be the gayest London has seen for

many years is already assured. . Society has been waiting with the greatest impatience for the Queen's formal approval of her grandson's betrothal in order to plunge into the merriest, maddest round of gayeties it has ever enjoyed. The engagement had, in vulgar phrase, been discounted in high social circles for several weeks, so that the preparations in expectation of it are well advanced. The West End fashionable shops and court dressmakers have been enjoying their longdelayed harvest.

It should be said, by the way, that these

same shopkeepers and dressmakers are tak-ing terrible revenge on their victims for the delay. They are clothing them in the most hideous apparel that has distigured the female frame during the present generation. Let aty for a rigid quarantine against European bablons this year is greater than for that

There are only guesses thus far about the date of the royal marriage. The best opinion seems to be that it will come as the culminatien of the season's great social events in

Mr. Gladstone, speaking the other day on the Miners' Eight-hour bill, made an important home rule announcement which has been

option in the operation of the bill, and said: "My friend referred by way of illustration to what we were doing in Ireland and asked the Irish Government bill, we did face this very question, and we did state that if the inhabitants of the northeastern corner of Ireland, forming a very small and limited were resolutely desirous of being exempted from the operation of that act, we should be prepared to entertain a proposal to that effect. I believe we made that declaration with the general concurrence of those who are termed the Nationalist party in Ireland. Nor have we ever withdrawn that declaration, though, of course, we have not attempted to give effect to to it in face of the small disposition, or, rather, no disposition at all which has been shown in that northeastern corner to accept it."

This significant reiteration of the offer o 1880 has excited much comment in political circles. The Fremier is clearly wrong, however, in saying that the Irish party gave conditional assent to this proposition in 1886. They did nothing of the kind. They will not on any account consent to the dismemberment of their country. They will make this the vital condition, and are prepared to reject the whole hill rather than agree to a scheme which would detach a single inch of Irish soil or a single inhabitant of Ireland from the operation of the national Government and Constitution.

The friends of home rule have good reason to be satisfied with the progress of their move ment during the past week. Belfast has quieted down under the sobering influence of the universal feeling that its recent manifestations against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy bave by their violence and excesses powerfully aided the cause which they were intended to oppose. The city of Derry, once as anti-National as Belfast, has contributed over \$1,000 to the home rule fund as a protest against the intolerance of its sister city. Other Ulster towns are to follow in the same practical line, and considerable addition to the finances of the Irish party will be made by the generous support of that portion of Ireland which the enemies of home rule are declaring will rebel against a College Green Parliament.

It is also significant of the real underlying feeling in Ireland that there has been a steady rise in almost every kind of Irish security since the second reading of the Home Rule bill. This is the very opposite of what the Unionists predicted. The temporary fall in banking and railway stocks a month back gave Mr. Gladstone's opponents a very strong argument for platform and Parliamentary uso. The restrums of Toryism rang with denunciations of the policy which was bringing ruin upon the vested interests of the Irish commercial classes. The whole thing was a movement of bears. These enterprising gen tlemen have made big hauls out of the wellorganized political scare, and the argumentative tables have been completely turned against the Tories.

The London Times, which prides itself on exactitude in diplomatic mutters, and other newspapers, said that the Queen sent the blate carriage to convey Mr. Lincoln to the station and again to Windsor Castle, when he went to present his letters of recall on Thursday. This is not true. M. Waddington, their French Ambassador, went to Windsor on the same train with Mr. Lincoln for the same purpose. The royal carriage took the representative of France in state from his London residence to the station, and a similar vehicle rom Windsor station to the Castle. Mr. Linols drove to the station in an ordinary han-

som and to the Castle in one of the Queen's private carriages. This is the last disthe treatment of the United States representative and that of diplomats of the great European powers. It is a relie of the old custem which bestows on Ambassadors courtesies not accorded to Ministers. Mr. Bayard next month will be carried to Windsor in a gorgeous state carriage, and he will probably take precedence in the diplomatic order of the French Ambassador, who has not yet been

named. The dedication of the Imperial Institute on next Wednesday is of interest chiefly because it will mark the last public appearance of Queen Victoria. It is semi-officially given out that her Majesty will never again take part in a great public function. All London, therefore, will go to this show, and millions of her subjects will pay homage when the royal charlot passes through the streets.

The struggle for a popular Government in Belgium is by no means ended. The Champers have completed the revision of only one portion of the Constitution. The proposed representation of minorities will next cause agitation. The project for dividing the Senate into groups representing various interests, such as industry, science, art. &c., is also attracting much attention. When these points have been disposed of the general election will follow. Then will begin a fresh agitation for universal suffrage, pure and simple. The masses, though quiet, are nursing a strong feeling g of revenge over the blood shed by the police and civic guard in the recent uprising, and it is quite possible that the scenes of the crisis will be revived in a worse form if the popular demands are not granted.

Trifling causes sometimes overthrow French Cabinets, but nothing ever matched the minweek Premier Rhodes and his associates resigned because of the opposition to the selection of the caterer in the stations on the railroad, which the State controls. The privilege was granted without competition. A scandal followed. The majority of the Cabinet voted to cancel the concession. The beneficiary summoned the Government before the Supreme Court and claimed \$250,000. The Premier resigned in disgust and has now formed

The crisis in Norway has reached a point where the issue seems to be one simply of peace or war. The opposition to the new Minto arms seems almost inevitable. The offers of concession from the Government have been scornfully rejected. The honest leader of the opposition majority has met the Ministerial declaration with a resolution declaring that the formation of the new Cabinet being due to non-Norwegian influences it lacked the prestige and authority indispensable to the conduct of public affairs. This amounts to a vote of censure not only on the Ministry, but on the Crown itself. Sweden is becoming more and more exasperated, and a violent collision seems not far distant.

Among the American ladies who are to be presented at the drawing room on next Tuesday by Mrs. White are, in the diplomatic circle, Mrs. E. J. Phelps, wife of the ex-Minister. and Miss Alida Chanler of New York, sister of Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. F. Hunting Howell, Mrs. John R. Morgan, Miss Ursula Morgan, Miss Bomola Dahlgren, Miss Day and Miss Alice Day, Miss Jackson and Miss Elizaneth Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Blake, Miss Kild and Mrs. Europe Kelly, Jr. Secretary White will present in the general circle Gen. George B. Williams. It is understood that the Queen will receive all ladies presented by those having "the right of entrée," and Princess Christian the remainder. The Queen is said to be brighter and stronger than for several years past thanks to her recent holiday in Italy.

Rumors of high play and heavy betting at the National Liberal Club, the headquarters of Liberalism in London, found some justification at the general meeting of the club held on Wednesday, when grave charges were made and denied. Finally a formal motion was made forbidding betting and card playing for money within the club's precincts, but it met with little support, and the previous question whether in this respect we were prepared to was carried by a very large majority. The have local option in Ireland. It singularly club is an eminently respectable instituappens that in the year 1880, in proposing tion, and almost all the serious politicians in London, social purity people, women's rights on, temperance agitators, anti-gambling crusaders and the like are members of it. But over and above these there are also some 3,000 frivolous, not to say sinful, men of the world who belong to the club, and these mustered on Wednesday in strong force and routed the Puritans; but, by way of compensation, they allowed the resolution to be passed authorizing the committee to provide accommodation for an afternoon ten for ladies visiting the club under the escort of members.

One of the princes of the Italian royal house aid to be the King's nephew. Duke Des Abruzzes, recently paid a visit to Monte Carlo with disastrous results. He lost at the tables every cent in his royal pockets, and failing to take warning by that run of hard luck played on until he had drawn checks on his private banking account in Rome to the amount of 750,000 francs, which represented all his "liquid assets." Then he decided that he was not destined to be a bank breaker and went home and confessed his foliy. King Humbert, who is a pattern of frugality, forgave the young man and helped him out of the privy purse, but as the head of the family his Majesty has strictly forbidden any member of the royal house to visit the Casino at Monte Carlo or any other gambling house under pain of being sent to military duty in Africa.

THE SUN's Rome correspondent writes that it is proposed to spend 105,000,000 lire on the Italian navy during the coming financial year, and the people are being encouraged in every way to believe that the time is not far distant when their fleet will be in position to compete successfully in the Mediterraneau with the great floating force of France. The beliet is ridiculous and impossible of realization so long as France shall remain a great power, but it is necessary to foster it in order to reconcile the Italians to the growing naval expenditure, which, with the concurrent increase in the military budget, bids fair one of these days to crush the financial life out of them. Foreign experts declare that except for a few showy battle ships of large size, the Italian navy is ineffective at present, and would be powerless in time of war without the assistance of the English fleet. As for the Italian army, its weakness is apparent to all except hose who will not see. Emperor William has, it is believed, returned to Berlin with a poor opinion of his royal ally's military strength, and with an increased conviction that his own force must be added to in order to counterbalance the deficiencies of his partner's Since he left Rome the controversy respecting the merits of the Italian army has recommenced and the disclosures now being made must be anything but edilying to their Majesties of Austria and Germany. To-day it is announced that Gen. Cosenz. Chief of the Italian General's staff, has declared his intention to retire from that important post, firstly, be cause he is continually hampered in his work by the interference of the Minister of War, and secondly, because the administration of the army is steadily becoming worse. Confusion prevails, he declares, between the different

The spread of the cigarette habit among young women is starting an interesting controversy. Thus "an indignant English

arms, and Italy is not and cannot be for a long

time in position to undertake a serious cam

Mother" writes to the newspapers this week complaining that when walking in Regent Park with her daughters she came upon party of two young men and two young women all smoking eigarettes. Worse still, she says the young women seemed to enjoy it. "I hurried my daughters away as quickly as I could. but one never knows what the effect of example may be, for I have just heard that the eldest of them tried to borrow a cigarette from her brother. Can nothing be done to put a stop to this shocking habit, at least in the parks, where everybody can see it? Surely the keepers have power to arrest any women amoking eigarettes. If not, respectable ladies with daughters will be compelled to take their walks in the cemeteries, where smoking is

prohibited." The Queen is to unveil next week in Kensington Gardens the statue of herself by her daughter, Princess Louise, the cost of which has been defrayed by local subscription. The Princess Louise, who is a sculptor of considerable merit, received £500 for the work, and insisted on the same terms as a professional artist would have demanded. viz.: £100 down on accepting the commission, £200 when the work was half done, and £200 on its completion. The Princess is popular, so that no one grudges her the money, except perhaps some struggling sculptor who might have obtained the job had not a Princess been competitor.

The resident population of Chicago will shortly be augmented by the arrival of Miss Sophie Christensen, a singularly sensible. self-reliant young Danish woman, who ought to get on in the world. Her father was a Captain in the Danish army, who had to live on his meagre pay, so that his girls had no hope of a dower. Sophie resolved to be independent, and at the age of 20 she apprenticed herself, not without difficulty, owing to male prejudice, to a carpenter and joiner. She soon displayed great aptitude for the work, and, having just completed her apprenticeship. has been admitted as a full member of the Joiners' Guild at Copenhagen by unanimous vote. In accordance with the sensible custom which prevails in Denmark Miss Christensen had to submit a specimen of her own unaided work before being admitted to the complete honors of the Guild. She made an artistic self-closing book case the heauty and finish of which extorted the admiration of every member of the Guild. The young woman, who is now 26 years old, thinks Chicago will be the best place for her to make a living istry has become so aggressive that a resort | in. and thither she will start in the course of a week or two.

Cardiff has finally decided not to sit still and see other ports less advantageously situated monopolize the profitable American trade. It is proposed to form a harbor trust connected with the corporation. purchase for a sum of about £7,000,000 the existing docks and harbors, and "municipalize." The scheme includes the construction of new railways and can passenger traffic. Cardiff is growing in wealth and population at a greater rate than any other town in the United Kingdom, but its energetic citizens are determined to accelerate the speed with the avowed ultimate design of knocking out Liverpool. All the land in and around Cardiff is owned by three Peers, the Marquis of Bute, the African traveller; in the general circle | Lord Windsor, and Lord Tredegar, but the monopoly is not so disadvantageous as might have been expected. The Marquis is an enlightened nobleman who has set a shining example to his peers by taking a full share in the municipal government of Cardiff, and Lords Windsor and Tredegar have at least the sense to know that their individual interests depend very largely upon the town's prosperity.

English insurance corporations have under consideration the desirableness of increasing the rates on vessels carrying crude petroleum in barrels or of insisting upon special regulations for cleansing ships laden with what is now declared to be one of the most dangerous of all cargoes. A steamer which recently discharged at Newport crude petroleum in barrels, was afterward found to have a considerable quantity of oil in the engine room well, in the limbers, and in the gutterways. The vessel was thereupon placed in a dry deck, and the plugs in the bottom having been removed, a quantity of crude of This steamer loaded at Philadelphia with nearly a dozen others, and it is probable that special inquiries will be made at that port. The matter will not be allowed to drop as it is believed a new and very serious source of danger to ships has been discovered. An explosion recently occurred aboard a steamer which several weeks previously had dis charged a cargo of crude oil in harrels. although the vessel had been thoroughly washed out with sea water two or three times If necessary the Board of Trade will be asked to take up the subject with a view to concerting safety regulations with the United States

It appears from a Foreign Office paper is sued last night that the United States Consular agent at Bilbao refused to interest him self in the case of an American seaman who had been kept in prison there many months awaiting trial on a trumpery charge on the ground that the man at the time of his arrest was serving in a British ship. This view of consular duties, to judge from the correspondence that has passed over the same case between Lord Resebery and the British Consul. seems to have surprised the Foreign Office here, and it is suggested that the State Department at Washington might do well to make inquiries.

The first appearance in London of Eleonora Duse is to take place at the Lyric Theatre on May 16. Reports of her performances in America have aroused great curiosity here and a crowded first-night house is assured. The new comic opera by J. M. Barrie and Conan Doyle is to be produced at the Savoy next week. It is said to be very clever and

very funny. CARNOT AND CONSTANS.

The Statesman Has an Interview with the

Paris. May 6. - The politicians are mainly oc cupied just now with speculations respecting the subject of conversation between Constans and President Carnot at the Elysde on Wedneeday. The purpose of Constans's visit was officially to thank the President for having offered him, through M. Develle, the Embassy at Rome, but the real object was to assure ('ar not that he, Constans, had never been anything out a friend of M. Sadi Carnot.

The intentions of Constans toward the present Government are still unknown as far as the general public here are concerned, but he has authorized THE SUN reporter to say that he will do his utmost to keep this Cabinet in office until the general election.

Deputy Castelin, at the end of Thursday's sitting of the Chamber, rose to ask the ministers if they did not think it advisable to introduce a hill enforcing the registration and taxation of foreign residents in France. Castelin said there were over 1,200,000 aliens settled in France, drawing yearly in salaries and wages 200,000,000 francs. They constituted a national danger because it was nobody's business to look after them, and they managed, therefore, to penetrate into the national dockyards, arsenals, and ports.

The debate was short, and no definite statenent was elicited from the Ministers. THE SUN reporter, however, saw the Foreign Minister yesterday and was informed that, while the Government would strongly oppose any proposal to tax resident fereigners, no objections would be raised to any practicable scheme for registering and controlling them. CLOSED GATES FOR SUNDAY.

TO-DAY, AND A ROW IS ON. The Admission for the First Week of the Show Is a Little More Than a Quarter of

THE WORLD'S FAIR WON'T BE OPEN

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1893.-COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

a Million-The Sunday Question to Be Discussed This Week-Restaurant Prices Come Down So that One Can Get a Plate of Soup for Fifty Cents-The Naval Offcers Arrive-Other Events of the Day.

CHICAGO, May 6.- The closing day of the first week at the World's Fair was cold and cheeress, like its predecessors. Brisk winds from the lake curied the waters of the ingoons into mimic waves and the flags on the roofs strained and tugged at their cords. At 10 o'clock the sun came out, and then then the day continued fine, except that the chilly breeze destroyed comfort.

But the crowds began early to pour into the grounds unmindful of the high wind, and the wise ones who prophesied a big crowd on Saturday were not mistaken. They came early and stayed late, saw everything, and asked for more. The Columbian guards earned their salaries if they ever did, and will hereafter dread the arrival of Saturday and the Saturday crowd.

Children were in the majority in the crowd, the Saturday holfday from school giving them their first chance to visit the Fair, and it seemed as though they had decided to come the first chance they got. Every train which puffed into the station of the elevated road unloaded a chattering throng of school children. who awarmed over everything.

Early in the afternoon employees from the down-town stores on their half holiday swelled the attendance, which must have reached 50,-000 paid admissions. So far the paid admissions, although light, have exceeded those for corresponding days at the Centennial. To date the figures are:

Total 261.622

Assistant Director of Works Graham, with a big staff of men, was busy to-day in distributing benches all over the grounds, and when the job is complete, accommodations for 8,000 people will be provided. The benches, with

people will be provided. The benches, with their 20,000 lineal feet distributed around the grounds will give abundant space for weary pligrims to seat themselves, and water tanks, hoxes, and paint barreis, will no longer be used for that purpose.

As announced in The Sux, the Fair will be closed to-morrow. The formal order was given out by President Highsbotham this afternoon. He said, moreover, that it would be closed in the atrictest sense of the term, and that no one, whether Commissioner or director, would be admitted unless he had actual business to transact. The only ones who will be admitted are the few guards and other employees whose presence is absolutely necessary. President Higinbotham had nothing to say

President Higinbotham had nothing to say about the second Sunday. He will probably have something to say, however, after the Board of Directors mests on next Friday. The question will come up then and be thoroughly discussed. The question will cause a hot fight, and the champions of both an open and a closed Sunday will be out in force.

Well-informed members of the directory predict that the decision will be in favor of an open sunday. They also say that the gates will be closed to-morrow in order that public sentiment against closing, which, it is expected, will be aroused, will be so great as to show clearly that the demand for an open Sunday is general. The Director-General showed his hand in the Sunday question this morning by sending from his house, where he is confined by a slight Illness, an order to the department chiefs instructing them to see that all exhibit spaces are put in order and cleaned up tonight, and all work suspended and, their building closed on Sunday. Charles W. Chingman, who represents ten thousand shares of stock in the Columbia Exposition Company, to-day served notice in writing upon the directors that the gutes of the Fair must not be closed to-morrow or any succeeding Sunday. If they are Mr. Chingman threats to begin legal proceedings.

Progress in the installation of exhibits in

are Mr. Chingman threatens to begin in proceedings.

Progress in the installation of exhibits in most of the buildings is being made much more slowly than there was reason to expect on the opening day. The promises of several of the chiefs that the mechanical work would be completed and the refuse cleaned out within ten days will not be fulfilled. At the present gait it is doubtful if the sound of hammer and saw shall cease to be heard within twice the promised ten days.

mer and saw shall cease to be heard within twice the promised ten days.

This prolonged delay can no longer be charged to the railroads; about everything which will be shown on the Exposition grounds is within reach. Everybody seems to be making life as easy for himself as possible.

The weather was most favorable to-day for manual labor. The chiefs of every huilding say they cannot get sufficientlight, and refuse to issue any peremptory orders for night work. The exhibitors will not incur the additional expense of over-time labor bills until they are compelled to.

The banquet and reception that was to have been given in the Administration building to-night and the grand illumination of the grounds in honor of the Duke of veragua have been postponed, the reception indefinitely and the illumination until Monday night. Mr. Burnham announced that it would be impossible to have the electrical features ready, and they were to have been an important part of the show. Prof. Barrett, who has charge of the great search lights, will have two of them in place by Monday night and five or six more soon after.

in place by Monday night and two or six more soon after.

Smoking will be allowed in the grounds, but not in the buildings after Monday. Gen. St. Clair, to whom the 'no smoking' rule was referred, reported this afternoon to the Council of Administration in favor of revoking it so far as the grounds are concerned. It is still unadvisable to allow smoking inside the buildings, for much inflammable matter is scattered about the floors. The order to allow smoking about the grounds was sant to Col. Reclate this afternoon, and after Monday the guards will be obliged to allow men to enjoy their eighrs unmolested.

The Quackaki Indians from Vancouver Island gave a house-warming party and dance

The Quacular indians from vancouver Island gave a house-warming party and dance this afternoon, it being the occasion of the removal from their temborary quarters to their permanent home near the Ethnological building. Led by their chief, the Indians, drossed in all their barbaric best, danced to their new bornes.

During the feast the chieftainess and her relatives distributed presents to other Indians, and at the close Hamisila, her spokesman, christened the house "Na Gagith." or the house of the waves. The response was made by a Koskimo, Aawmisilati, followed by a treative source.

made by a Koskimo, Auwinisitati, followed by native songs.

Reform atruck the restaurants to-day. Because of the directory's investigation a hungry man can now get a dish of ice cream for a quarter, and a plate of soup will only cost him 25 cents more. Other reductions must also be noticed. One can got chicken saute for 75 cents instead of 80, and asparagus only costs 40 cents for a small plate.

Mr. Peters of Farls marked ordinary sandwiches down to 25 cents, and chicken ditto to 35 cents, and then gazed on the result with the solf-satisfied smile of a man who feels that he has done a philanthropic deed. Basket pichles are on the increa c.

the self-satisfied smile of a man who feels that he has done a philanthropic deed. Basket picnics are on the increase.

A stream of gold lace, bright uniforms, white caps, and the gav parachernalia of naval regalia chowed that the heroes of the New York aquadic celebrations were in town to-day. For the secres of naval officers in the party a great treat was in store. With the exception of Lieutenant-tommander Logian of the Philadelphia and some of his escort guard, not one had ever seen Chicago.

After breakfast at the Auditorium the party was hustled into the tailty ho "cruisers" that lay to next the hotel. The seveny-three officers were driven to Lincoln and Garfield narks, thence to Mayor Harrison's home on Ashland Boulevard, where a reception and luncheon was tendered to them. This afternoon the party went to the Fair.

They were met on their arrival at the grounds by Dr. Bertellot and the other United States naval officers at the Expection and escorted over the mark. The programme for their enterthinment was altegoliber informal. They visited the buildings were received by the administrative officers, and left the grounds for the city by water on the Michigan at 5 o'clock. To-night the naval party attended a performance of "America" at the Auditorium.

One of the most enjoyable affairs given in honor of the Duke of verague, was the break-

Auditorium.

One of the most enjoyable affairs given in honor of the Duke of Veragua, was the breakfast and reception tendered him and the Marquis of Barboles by the Union League Club this noon. The programmes were printed in Spanish, and with the exception of a few brief speeches, which were delivered in English, the affair was distillinetly Spanish. After dining the party went to the reception room, where the Duke and the Marquis stood for thirty minutes receiving some of Chicago's influential citizens.

VISITING SAILORMEN RACE, The Englishmen and the Russians Carry Off

All First Prizes The North River opposite Riverside Park staged another international affair resterday

in which the sailormen of the foreign war vessels took the part of principals. It was a regatta which had been arranged for the crews of the different men-of-wer. Our own gallant tars of the white squadron were barred from participation in the event.

because the style of boats used in our pavy would give them too much of an advantage. It had been published that the races would begin about I o'clock, and by noon the river front from Seventy-second to 132d street was crowded with folks, and by 3 o'clock fully 25,000 people had gathered to see the fun. Three races had been arranged. The first

was for ten and twelve cared cutters, distance three miles. First prize, \$130; second prize, \$65; third prize, \$26. The entries were: Aquidaban (2), Arethuse, Australia, Bausan, Blake. Dogali, Eridano, Etna, Hussard, Jean Bart,

Dogali, Eridano, Eina. Hussard, Jean Bart, Naiserin Augusta (2), Magicienne, Nueve de Julio, and Tariar.

The starting point was at a point off West 137d street. The course led down between the two columns of war ships and terminated off Seventy-second street. The ten-oared boats had 35 seconds handlesp. Lieut. Rogers of the Chicago was the starter.

The foul judge was kinsim Maclin of the Chicago. The timers were Lieut. Ackerman of the Philadelphia and Lieuts, Underwood and Twining of the Newark.

It was arranged that the first three-mile race should start ten minutes ahead of the second race, which was also a three-mile, over the same course, and that as soon as the boats in these two races passed the boats in the hird race, which was over a two-mile course beginning at 112th street, the signal should be given for the third race to start. The prizes in the second race were \$70. \$35, and \$14.

The entries were: Augustalia, Aresthuse (2), Blake. Dimetri Donskoi, General Admira, Hussard (2), Jean Bart, Magicienne, Nueve de Julio, and Rynola. The prizes in the third race were \$35, \$25, and \$14.

The entries were such a street in the third race were \$35, \$25, and \$17.

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The was \$45, 0'clock when the screaming of \$150.

Bausan, Blake, Eridano, Tartar, and Australia (2).

It was 4% o'clock when the screaming of whistles told the crowd ashore that the signal for the men in the first race to start had been given. The excursion craft in the river started down after the racers just as the signal was given for the second race to begin. The passengers shouted themselves hoarse.

The boats got away well texether. The boats kept bunched for about half a mile. Then they began to string out. Down past 112th street they went, and then the signal for the third race was given and the sturdy sallormen in the small boats dipped their oars in the water. That was at about 4:50 o'clock.

The boats of this class were greatly interfered with by the excursion boats, in whose waxe they had to follow for about half a mile. As the boats passed between the warships they were greeted with wild shouts from the crews on board. As the finish was neared the Britishers and Russians in each class were seen to forge ahead.

The stranglers of the first class came up.

Britishers and Russians in each class were seen to forge shead.

The stragglers of the first class came up with a rush toward the finish, but they made their spurt too late. The racers finished as follows; Australia first, Edna second, Bausan third, Magiclenne fourth, Magiclenne (1) lifth, Tartar sixth.

Just after the start the tug Goodwin, which was following the Blake's crew, knocked against the cutter and nearly swamped her. She did not continue in the race. The Magiclenne got third place by reason of the thirty-six seconds time allowance.

gicienne got third place by reason of the thirty-six seconds time allowance.

The leaders of the second class wound up as follows: General Admiral, I; Blake, 2; Australia, 3; And the leaders of the little fellows came in like this: Australia (1), 1; Australia (2), 2; Blake, 3;

After finishing, the cutters and gigs were taken in tow by launches, and were towed back to their ships. Each victorious crew received a rousing welcome from their shipmates.

CAMPANIA AND PARIS ARE OFF. Promise of Fine Weather for an 1,800-mile Roce Aurore the Ocean.

The Cunarder Campania sailed on her first voyage to Queenstown yesterday through proway across as it was when the record bunter passed Sandy Hook lightship at 11:13 A. M., she probably will have little trouble beating the best eastward time of 5 days 19 hours an 1 57 minutes made by the American liner New York last August.

She did little hustling between Bandy Hook and Fire Island, as compared with the Paris. which passed the lightship, outward bound, at 10:58 A. M. The Paris's time between the lightship and Fire Island was I hour and 58 minutes; the time of the Campania was 2 hours and 12 minutes. These comparisons at the beginning of the voyage, before the steam as had a chance to go up, do not count for much. Incoming steamships due here to-day or to-morrow may bring some news of the

or to-morrow may bring some news of the racers that will enable the mathematicians to figure on their comparative speed.

Although the Paris is bound for Southampton, which is about 300 miles further than Queenstown from Sandy Hook, she will have a chance to try conclusions with the big Cunarder over a course of eighteen hundred miles at least, or until the ocean race track to Queenstown diverges from that to Southampton.

Queenstown diverges from that to Southampton.
There were many cabin passengers aboutd
both flyers. On the Campania were Andrew
Maing and Edward Llovd, constructing engineers, who came over on her to observe the
working of her engines; Cart. Fleming, Prof.
Forbes. Col. Alexander Gordon, Paul F. Gelihard. Count Kessler, James E. Neal, United
States Consul at Liverpool; Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, the Misses Khinelander. Capt. Emhorst Rhodes, Col. A. Swinton, and Capt William Watson.
On the Paris were Lieut-Gov. William F.
Sheehan and Mrs. Sheehan, Frank C. Ives, the
billiard rlayer; the Hon. Theodore Runyon,
United States Ambassador to Germany; Major
C. St. L. Barter. British Army, Ireat. C. L.
Beckwith, U. S. A.; the Rev. T. W. Chambers,
Angustin Daly, Lord Kilcoursie, and J. J. Van
Alon.

Alon.
Icebergs have drifted down into the steamship track at last, and the officers of the big
racers will have to keep a sharp lookout when
passing the Grand Banks, in the probable
region of frequentleg.
The Cunarder Umbria brought in last night

The Cunarder Umbria brought in the harmonic first news of the appearance of bergs become latitude 44. She massed three at 0.32 A. s. on Thursday in latitude 43. Or. longitude 17. 57. One was 180 feet high. About six and half hours later. 100 miles further west in a half hours later. 100 miles further west in latitude 42° 25 she passed a herg 100 feet

ARREST OF A BANK TELLER, Edgar Swift of Birmingham, Coun., Confessor to Stealing \$5,300.

New Haven, May 6.-Edgar T. Swift, teller of the Birmingham, Conn., National Bank, was arrested at his home this evening and lodged in jail in this city. Ho is charged with having embezzled \$10,000 from the bank. He admits taking \$8,300, and says that the amount may be larger. Swift is 28 years old and has been in the em-

play of the bank for two years. He had the confidence of his employers, and it was not until Friday evening that a shortage in his accounts was discovered.

(ashier that k made a superficial investigation and discovered a shortage of \$300. When this was not made good at the hour of closing the bank this afternoon. Swift was questioned, and admitted his guilt. The money which he embezaled was lost in gambing and playing the races. In Birmingham and in this city he moved in good sectey, and was an agent to be a superficial to the context of the co moved in good society, and was a member of

Broadway Cable Cars Begin Running. At 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning the

Broadway Railroad Company tested the cable from Fifty-ninth street to Houston street. The car was drawn by four horses from Fifty-ninth street to Thirty-sixth street in order to test the grip and brakes and then from Thirtysixth street to Houston and back to Fifty-ninth sireet by cable. All went well. Super-intendent A. H. Newell, their Lagineer to eargo McNuity, and Assistant Engineer F. Tranaltes were on board the car during the trip. The company will run ten cable cars daily for passenger service during the coming week between Fifty-ninth and Houston streets.

streets.
The calle from Houston street to flowling Green will be drawn into position at 4 o'clock fries will be drawn into position at 4 o'clock this morning. It is about 21,000 feet long and weights forly tons. It will require thirty horses to draw it into position. It is not known definitely when the cable will be in full operation.

EAW. EAW. E. & W. Talassit is new, is designed on other lines than se used in our late shapes, and has merit."--dia

RACED TO THE DUELLING GROUNDS. Efftor Carmack Was Arrested and Techni eally Was Too Late to Shee

MEMPHIS, May 6.-Editor Carmack of the Commercial was so anxious to fight a duel with W. A. Collier of the Appeal-Avalanche today that he chartered a special train to carry him to Holly Springs, Miss., eighty-five miles from here, and was disappointed after all.

He challenged Collier last night, the challonge was accepted and Holly Springs was the place and 2.30 o'clock this afternoon the hour named. The start was to be made on the 10:20 o'clock Birmingham train this morning. At 9 o'clock a heavily veiled woman, whose identity is not known, told Chief of Police Davis of the affair. Judge Scruggs issued bench warrants, and several deputies were despatched in search of the principals. Collier was arrested as he was stepping into a back with his seconds.

The officer told the driver to drive to the Court House, but obeying instructions of Collier he drove to the station. Collier's seconds drewpistols on the officer and forced him to remain in the back until Collier boarded the train. Getting the porter's key helocked himself in the sleeper with M. W. Connolly, one of the editorial writers on the Appeal-Avalanche. and they got away.

Meantime another officer arrested Carmack in the smoking car. He was released on his own recognizance until 12 o'clock, when he promised to give bond to keep the peace. Instead of doing so he chartered an engine and car, and with his friends. John Armstead and J. W. Crawford, left for the duelling ground. When the Sheriff heard of this he set out on a special engine to overtake the Carmack, but failed, being delayed on a switch. The Car-mack party did not reach Holly Springs until after the appointed time. The Collier party was found on the regular train preparing to return home. Crawford conferred with Col. Holmes Cummings, Collier's second, and tried to induce Collier to leave the ear and let the fight go on.

Cummings raised the technical objection that Carmack was not on the field at the appointed hour, and, further, that if they left the car they would be arrested. Crawford denounced the ultimatum as a cowardly subter fuge. Both parties returned home to-night. The duel will come off later.

MURDERER RUBINO FREE

There is No Law Here to Hold Him for His

Soloman Kopilawick Rubino, the Russian Jew. who confessed on Friday that he was a where he had murdered his neighbor. Libe Lipezak, is free to go and come as he pleases. Yesterday Justice Taintor, who had, on the preceding day, held Rubino for thirty days without ball, decided that the case was outside his jurisdiction,

The man was then taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and he, too, declared that he had no authority to hold him. clared that he had no authority to hold him, as there is no extradition treaty between this country and Russia. Finally Rubino was taken to the Russian Consul's office. As there was no other course open to him, the Consul allowed the man to go free upon his promising to return to the consulate on Tuesday, when it is expected that advices will have been received from the Russian Government.

When Rubino made his confession on Friday, he said that he had killed Lipezak himself by knocking him off the seat of a wagon. A diffferent story now comes from Russia. It is said that soon after Lipezak's usurpation of Rubino's business as a dairyman, Rubino wrote with a piece of chalk on Lipezak's door: "Don't be overjeyed; you won't live long."

Rubino then hired four Russian peasants, giving them twenty roubles each, to kill

lipezak and his son Louis, 15 years old.
Lipezak and his son were on their way home from Grodno, the county seat of the province of Grodno, Poland, where they had purchased provisions for Easter, when they were set upon in a wood by the four ruffians. The father was killed and his body thrown in a marsh. The boy ran away, but was caught and killed too.

One of the murderers turned informer, and the other three, with Rubino's son Adam, were arrested. Liubino escaped and landed in America from the Rotterdam on Wednesday. He went immediately to the Hebrew Home of Shelter, 210 Madison street, where he said he was Jacob Friedman, a carpenter.
Young Kohlmann, who caused Rubino's arrest in Essex street on Thursday, is a nephew of the murdered man. His father, who received the letter containing information of the murder, is a school teacher, and lives at 410 Grove street, Jersey City, He knew Rubino in Suwaiki years ago, and identified him.

HARRIS'S LAST HOURS,

The Death Sentence will Probably Be Exe cuted To-morrow Morning. To-morrow Carlyle W. Harris will be put to death. The physicians and newspaper men who will be present as witnesses received no tification yesterday to present themselves at the prison to-morrow morning. The execu tion of the death sentence will probably take place at noon or a few minutes before.

Electrician Davis was at the prison yester day to test the apparatus. He remained in the death chamber only a few minutes and then left the prison. It is understood that Dr. (M. Daniels of Buffalo will assist Dr. Irvine. prison physician, in performing the autopsy.

Mrs. Harris and her son, Alian, saw Carlyle yesterday afternoon for an hour and a half. When they came out Allan said to the report-

"Mother naked Carlyle whether it was true that he had scoffed at praying and had paid no attention to the chaplain, as some of the newspapers reported. He said:
"No. of course it is not true. It is like everything else that they have invented about me."
Then mother knelt with him and they prayed together."

Then mother knet with him all and the playtogether."
Edward Morrell, a cousin of Harris, went to Sing Sing resterday and called on Mrs. Harris. He went to the prison, but was not allowed to see the prisoner.
Harris, according to the prison officials, is becoming nervous, but otherwise manifests no anxiety or fear. His health is good, and his demeanor is as calm as it always has been.

NELLIE HAMILTON MISSING. She is an Actress and the Wife of John P. Cox of Brooklyn.

John F. Cox of 302 Dean street called last night at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and reported the disappearance of his wife, who is an actress and known on the stage as Nellie Hamilton.

Mrs. Cox is 32 years old, about half the age of her husband, very stout, and of light com-plexion. She was a member of the McCauli opera company when she inarried Mr. Cox a few years ago. Mr. tox is employed in Chan-dler's music store, but for some weeks has been incapacitated through illness from at-tending to business.

He says that on Tuesday, when he was con-fined to his bed, his wife started for New York for the purpose of securing the services of the physician attached to the Actors' Turol Asso-ciation. She did not return, and nothing, so far as he can loarn, has been heard or seen of her since. A general alarm was sent out from headquarters. of her husband, very stout, and of light com-

WENT TO RAID THE TOWN. Au Alarm Was Given and the Town Shut

Itself Up Tight. INDEPENDENCE, Kan., May ".- The notorious Star gang went to Caney, Kan , to-day to raid

the town. They were seen on the read and reconnized. The alarm was given, and when they read into the town they found every score and the banks closed and granded. They fired a few books load patting spiris to their horses, quickly rode out of the lows. Charges Against the Collector at Ogdensburg WATERTOWN, N. Y., May C. - The Hon. Daniel

Magone of Ogdensburg, the Democratic leader of St. Lawrence county, says in an interview with a 7 me reporter that if v. it liemington, the republican who now holds the office of Collector of the fort of rightenstury, does not resign, charges of malfeasance in office will be brought against him based on a report made by a Covernment officer who has investigated his administration of the office.

Ripans Tabules cure datuience. Espans Tabules oure

HER BROTHERS MURDERERS.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA'S GIRL BURGLAR IS

PROUD OF HER CLEVER WAYS. A Pollerman Chased Her Over Three Penese

Before He Catches Her She Declared that She Threw the Detectives who Were Seeking Her Brothers Of the Scent. PHILADELPHIA, May 6.- A new interest today attached to the adventures of the pretty little sixteen-year-old girl burglar, Pauline Kutz, or, more properly. Pauline Lepkowski. who has been terrorizing Kensington housewives for a month or so. She is the girl who was caught in the act of committing burglary at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She leaped three high fences over which a policeman had

pursued her.
Pauline is the sister of the two escaped Poles, Albert and John Lepkowski, who are wanted for the murder in this city of Anton Scholeski. When the deflant little burglar, wearing a tight-fitting red jacket and short red dress, stood in the Twenty-sixth district station house on Frie day morning, waiting to be taken to prison, she told the house sergeant with great gusto that she was the sister of the two men who were charged with stabbing Scheleski, and that one of her brothers had had his picture in the newspapers. She said she would like to have her picture published, but regretted that she had never had a photograph

The girl further told the Sergeant that shortly after the stabbing, when the police were looking for her brothers, a man named Morganstine took her to Magistrate Hackett's office and got her to write a letter which he dictated to her. The following morning. she said, a letter addressed to her mother was received by her at 8 Margaretta street, Frankford, which she opened.

To her surprise, she said, she found the letter she had written, and her brother's name was signed to it. She threw the letter in the just as Morganstine and another man walked into the house. They had mailed the letter and waited for the letter carrier to deliver it. She says they threatened to arrest her for

burning the letter, and that it had been their intention to get her mother to answer the letter with the hope of thereby obtaining in-formation of the whereabouts of her brothers. She took great credit for the manner in which she had blocked the detective work of Mor-

formation of the whereabouts of her brothers. She took great credit for the manner in which she had blocked the detective work of Morganstine.

The place where Pauline spent her childhood is a little !wo-story brick house. It Margarethe street, in the settlement known as the Fortytwo-gun Batiery. It is a Polish settlement, and Pauline's mother supports herself by keeping boarders.

She heard for the first time yesterday that her daughter had been arrested for burgiary. She said she wasn't going to do anything for her daughter, and didn't think she was worth going down to prison to see. Pauline was well known in the settlement, and is a bright girl. Beside the two brothers who are missing. Pauline has a brother. Dennis, who is night watchman in a steel works across the street from Mrs. Lepkowski's home, and who lives in Bridesburg. He said that Pauline and her mother had come to this country from Posem nine years ago. Up to three years ago Pauline had lived home and attended school.

She was then a demure and good little girl. Three years ago, however, she stopped her schooling and went to work. She was employed for a time in a tailor shop on Frankford avenue, but afterward lived out at service with various families.

She was not often home, and her mother had no supervision over hor. Sometimes she would come home, remain a few days, then go away and remain for three or four weeks at service, her mother not knowing where she was. She was ambitious to dress well, and disastisfied with her home surroundings, but was never known to have an intimate companion, male or female.

It is not known how long Pauline has been committing burgiary, but it is believed by the police that she is the mysterious burgiar who has leng been worrying officers of both the Twenty-sixth and Eighteenth districts.

The stabblag affray in which Pauline's hothers were implicated happened on a Sunday morning after a wedding party in Bridesburg. The stabblag affray in which Pauline's hother were implicated happened on a Sunday morning after a

STANFORD COMMENDS CHINESE.

The California Senator Is No Longer On-

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6. - Some surprise has been caused by Senator Stanford's denunciation of Chinese exclusion or restriction and of the Geary law. In an interview printed here to-day he said:

"It is a serious thing to throw any impediment in the way of our Chinese trade. There should never have been a restriction law passed in the first place, and the Geary law. which has followed, is an outrage. I did not oppose it for it appeared that some of the cople wanted it. I will admit that one time I had fears of the Chinese overrunning this country, but for some years I have had none. "We need the Chinese here to work in our fields, vineyards, and orchards, and gather our fruit and do the common labor of the countrs.

ruit and do the common labor of the countrs. I do not know what we would do without them, and I undertake to say that they are the most quiet, industrious, and altogether commendable class of foreigners who come here. There is no other class so quick to learn, and none so faithful.

"I am persuaded, too, notwithstanding all that has been said about the majority of the people being opposed to the Chinese, that they are not opposed to them. It is only the few. Our intelligent men are not opposed to them, our intelligent men are not opposed to them, in either are the mechanics, because the Chinese do not take up the trades. They do simply the commonest kind of work, and in doing so they do not really come into competition with white labor.

"Congress has made no appropriation for paying the passage of these people back to China, and the transportation companies are not going to do it for nothing. It is estimated that of the 130,000 Chinese in the United States 70,000 of them are in California. It coars \$50 each to send them lack from here.

"They can talk about deporting them, but as I said, the steamships will not do it for nothing. I know one steamship line, the one I am President of, the Gesidental and Oriental Company, that will not do it. I apprehend to, that the Chinese Six Companies has good talent advising it. The men in it know what they are doing."

SMUGGLING IN THE CHINESE,

Vancouver Steamers Bringing in Crowds Which Floully Beach the United States, TACOMA, May 6.-Investigation by the Ledger

Indicates that a conspiracy exists to flood the country with Chinese. Every Canadian Pacific steamer for months past has brought a horde of Chinese. It is found that the number publiely reported on the steamers was less than one-half and probably not more than onethird of the number actually on board.

The Empress of Japan reported 400, and when she arrived 1,602 were on board, of whom 657 were destined for the United States. Twelve of these came across from Victoria at night in small skiffs, the skipper receiving \$25 a head for landing them. A dozen left in a yaw! on April 20, to be landed at Port Towns

yawl on April 20, to be landed at Port Townsend.

It is reported that they ray \$175 to be landed in the United states, \$10 of which goes to some one who keeps his eyes shut when they are coming in. Many small erail ply netween British Columbia and the United States whose business is supposed to be entirely the handling of Chinese.

The Ledger inclinates that Government officials are receiving a monthly salary according to station for services. A large number of machers in British Columbia, along the line of the Chadlan Pacific, employ Chinese, who ultimately will get over the line. When they are gone a new crowd takes their places.

\$100,000 Gold for the Treasury.

Quise v. lil., May th.- In answer to Secretary Carlisle's recent request for gold from national banks in the West, the Bloker National Bank of this city has tendered by telegraph to the Secretary of the Treasury \$100,000 in gold echn and expects to send some to the Sub-Treasury Monday.

bream Carpet Cleaning. J. E. Baker, 150 hast 1. th at -dde

Through sleeping cars for Montreel and Ottawa, the New York Central and Adirondack and St. Lawrence